



# THE DAILY NEWS.

A. P. M. HALE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

TUES. L. POLK, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

RALEIGH, N. C.

EDNESDAY..... JUNE 23, 1880.

WHITE AND BLACK.

The wickedest newspaper in all the

North is the New York Tribune. The

dull, jaded editor who has ever controlled a

newspaper in all this land was HORACE

GRIMBLEY, its founder. He was a more

and better agent in producing the dreadful

war between the States than even Mrs.

LAWRENCE, for he it was who made Mrs.

BROWN'S novel possible. Thoroughly well

informed himself, he deliberately educated

such great masses of the Northern people

as to ignore the densest, and when the

low-toned was turned into Uncle Tom's

abolition, the beginning of the end had come.

The sharpest, shrewdest, to a certain ex-

tent the best-instructed, the Northern

people are beyond all comparison the most

and ignorant of the people of the earth who

are called civilized. It is only among such a

people that such a book could be made to

take the place of the Word of God. It is

only among such a people that a great

newspaper could venture to make such

statements as the following, which are

printed from last evening's Tribune:

"SLAVERY IN THE SOUTH."

"The most revolting accounts reach us

from both public and private sources of

the condition, as Summer advances, of the

black convicts employed upon the railways

Fun the South. These poor wretches are let

out to contractors, at so much a month.

They are let at a very low sum, indeed;

much less than the contractor would have

paid them for when they were slaves.

Then, their owner would have taken care

that he had the proper interest for the

money he had invested in them, and would

have taken care, too, that they were not

overworked, beaten, or starved to death. Un-

fortunately, the State which hires them

has no money invested in them, and

it is to its interest, as well as the contractor's,

that the largest amount of work shall

be got out of them, and that the cost of

keeping them shall be pushed down to as

low a notch as possible. Their sickness or

death involves no loss to anybody. The

supply of convicts for public works is

securely kept up. Negroes have been sen-

tenced for life in Georgia for stealing a

pair of chickens; while a sentence of years

is common for any trifling theft. When

the wretched darkey is once chained and

imposed upon white laborers,

should faithfully perform all their contracts

both in letter and spirit, so as to leave no

room for complaint by their white employ-

ers, and so that when controversies arise

as to whether the colored man is worth

more than money, and secondly, because a

colored man of character is not more apt

to be wronged in this State than white

man. Is a colored man honest, industrious,

decent in his manners, sober, polite and

courteous, and true to the interests of

his employer? Such a man is not wronged

and is not going to be wronged in North

Carolina any more than a white man.

colored friends must choose their political affiliations without advice or suggestion from us, except in so far as printing an accurate history of the times may contain advice or suggestion. In all matters tending to promote his educational, moral and material welfare, however, the white people of the South stand ready to lend a helping hand, and as to such matters, this paper will talk as freely to him as to white men.

We but express, now as heretofore, the feeling of the white people of the South when we say that the colored race is neither to be unduly exalted nor disparaged. It is an aggregation of persons to be looked at and considered as they are, not as what we would have them; for, leaving out of view the question of what they might have been under other circumstances, or what they may be in the course of the coming decades, we must accept the fact that they are largely, if not entirely, what the white race has made them during the last two hundred years. They are as much here, on this soil, as the white race is, and we do not hesitate to say that our people, all things being considered, and admitting the defects that exist in the colored laborers would much prefer them as laborers and servants to any other race of people. This remark refers, of course, to the great body of the colored people, as the great body of any people must, necessarily, be of the laboring class. It is hard to say whether the physical condition of the colored man has improved materially since his emancipation, and we may say the same of many of the white race; but it is obvious that the colored man has gained manhood, in a sense of independence, in the domestic virtues, and in the means of obtaining knowledge and learning by the new condition in which he finds himself. The white race will never begrudge to the colored man anything of this sort which he may fairly win, but, on the contrary, will be gratified at any progress he may make as a free citizen, for whatsoever is thus won becomes a part of the common stock, and all the better qualifies the colored race to aid the white race in developing the resources of the country. Indeed, the two races are so united in their material and moral interests that whatever affects the one injuriously must necessarily affect the other. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that friendly feelings should be cultivated between the two races; that the white race should treat the colored race in all things justly and fairly; that the same laws should exist for all, white and black, rich and poor, and should be enforced with an equal and even hand; that the colored race should be faithful and honest as laborers and servants, and truthful and honorable as business men; that colored laborers, especially, who, it may be, are more liable to be overreached and imposed upon than white laborers, should faithfully perform all their contracts both in letter and spirit, so as to leave no room for complaint by their white employers, and so that when controversies arise about payments and the fulfillment of contracts, they may have justice clearly on their side; in which latter event it will seldom be found, in our opinion, that justice will be done them by white magistrates. And colored men, as well as white men, should labor for what is called character, first, because character is worth more than money, and secondly, because a colored man of character is not more apt to be wronged in this State than white man. Is a colored man honest, industrious, decent in his manners, sober, polite and courteous, and true to the interests of his employer? Such a man is not wronged and is not going to be wronged in North Carolina any more than a white man.

**THE CHICAGO Inter-Ocean** in its editorial columns tells this story: "A gentleman in the employ of the Government, while visiting a Southern city upon business a few weeks ago, had occasion to have some circulars printed, in which he made certain inquiries by virtue of his office as an agent of the United States." He left his copy with the printer, and asked him to submit the proofs to a prominent State officer for correction, as he would be absent. Upon his return, he was astonished to find the 'United States' stricken out and the words 'several States' inserted in lieu thereof. The gentleman who had made the change said: 'Our people are peculiar, and might object to the term United States. I thought best to use "several" in its place.' It is unnecessary to say that the gentleman is a leading and prominent Democratic politician of the South." Quite unnecessary. The first falsehood answered every purpose; the last will do for future use. Meantime the *Inter-Ocean* trusts in the d—l and keeps its powder dry.

The Democratic party has no lack of Presidential material. There are SEYMOUR, BAYARD, PAYNE, HANCOCK, FIELD, PARKER, ENGLISH of Connecticut, RANDOLPH, RANDALL, HENDRICKS, THURMAN, McDONALD, WALLACE, EATON, JEWETT, MORRISON, and GROSBY. It will take no little tact and work at Cincinnati, however, to find a statesman who can secure a two-thirds vote, even though Mr. TILDEN is eliminated from the contest as a candidate.

NORFOLK's cotton receipts, since September 1, have been 716,963 bales, against 557,613 bales last year. The shipments direct to Europe have been 245,065 bales.

## LITERARY GOSSIP.

MRS. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, EDITOR.  
[All books received during the week will be mentioned by name in the next succeeding issue, and, if worthy of it, receive a longer notice after careful reading. They may be sent either by mail, or in packages of a dozen by express, and should always be addressed to Mrs. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, Newbern, N. C.]

### BOOKS RECEIVED.

D. APPLETON & CO.  
A THOUSAND FLASHES OF FRENCH WIT, WISDOM AND WICKEDNESS. COLLECTED AND TRANSLATED BY J. DE FINON. DR. HEIDENHOFF'S PROCESS. BY EDWARD BELMONT.

TWO RUSSIAN IDYLS. POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY for July.

of great popular interest. Among other means of introducing new plants he mentions wars, and says a great number of new plants have been found in France in the places where the Germans had brought forage for their horses and stacked it. In Western North Carolina the Japanese clover, now so abundant, was unknown until after the late war, and the question is often debated as to whether it was brought there in this way by Gen. Stoneman's troops; or, whether it sprung up from the excavations on the railroad, the seed having been buried and only germinating when exposed to the sun and air. The plant from all accounts certainly first appeared on the line of the railroad, but at what point is not ascertained.

For general information, useful in every day life, as well as for scientific knowledge, the magazine is without a rival.

### From Raleigh to Weldon.

[Correspondence of THE RALEIGH NEWS.]

WELDON, June 22, 1880.

EDITOR NEWS: The crops from Raleigh to Weldon are in splendid condition, as indeed they must be throughout the whole of the Central and Eastern divisions of the State, since the weather has been so favorable for farm work.

Along the line of the R. & G. R. R., the cotton is especially fine, and the farms receive much care in its culture.

I remember that about the years 1856 to 1860, much was written in Southern agricultural journals on the subject of horizontalizing our rolling lands, and it was fast coming into favor among our more enterprising farmers when the war came. I am pleased to see that so far from being abandoned, many of the beautiful farms along this road and particularly in the vicinity of Forestville, have kept it up and are improving on it. The practised eye will see system and intelligent management on those farms although they pass in review at the rate of 30 miles per hour.

But hill-side ditches, and horizontal rows, and neatly tilled fields and luxuriant crops, cannot conceal the fact that either labor or timber, or both, are very scarce in many localities; as the old dilapidated fences are supported and re-inforced by bushes and vines of a dozen years growth. But it may be that the experience of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, and other counties, with the "Stock Law," will yet aid these enterprising farmers in finding a method for saving their crops from the depredations of stock.

But I saw one farm, with apparently well-laid out ditches, which seemed, so far as I could discover, purely ornamental, for

the ideas of farm engineering were puzzled to see their use when the rows were run

from the top to the bottom of the hill, thus giving the surplus rainfall the shortest and most destructive route of escape.

This farmer, like the rejected and angered lover, who turned in the dark and made my face at his sweetheart, may know what he is doing but no one else does.

It has been said that the pulpit, the schoolroom and the army were the best fields in which to study human character, but with my observations, I forced to engage in this interesting work, I should select as the most fruitful fields for variety of phases a church festival, the office of a popular third-class hotel, or a crowded train on a railroad. The veteran traveller is always prepared for emergencies. Armed with his inevitable "Helen's Babies" or "Puck," or "Punch" or "Harper's Weekly," he draws on his little cap, gathers about him the latitudinous skirts of his linen ulster, and settles down on half the seat, with the resolve stolidly depicted on his face to "hold the fort." A lady and attendant friend step in, immediately he throws himself back against the arm of the seat next the aisle, and with book in hand becomes suddenly oblivious to his surroundings. He does not hear her polite and suggestive inquiry as to whether the other coaches are crowded, but a genuine and well bred North Carolinian does hear it, and instantly, with that knightly courtesy so characteristic of our men, bows the lady to his seat. The other man I do not know, but I venture to say that he was not born on North Carolina soil.

One of the proudest tributes to Southern manhood and Southern honor, is our just boast that nowhere in the world is woman regarded with more deference and respect, and it is less honorable to our sex to say that she has won, and holds this proud position in our esteem and affection, by that true Southern maidenly modesty which revolts at those modern, unwomanly, innovations that would rob it of its charm and power.

The action of our State Convention,

which I find meets with general approval and endorsement, and the probable result of the Cincinnati Convention which meets to-day, are the prominent subjects discussed in all circles and crowds, and the prevailing opinion confidently expressed is that both tickets will win triumphantly.

L. L. P.

### Duplin County Notes.

[Correspondence of THE RALEIGH NEWS.]

ROSE HILL, N. C., June 22, 1880.

News in these diggings is a remarkably scarce article; just at this date, farmers are very busy, consequently marketing is below par and trade fearfully dull. It is really amusing to notice how exceedingly eager and polite merchants are during a dull season like this. One remarked to me recently, in view of these discoveries, it is not impossible but that the "missing link" may yet be found.

One by one the college presidents who were interviewed by letter by the New York *Observer* on the question of whether Evolution was taught in their institutions flatting out and rising to explain. In this issue of the "Monthly" President Seelye of Amherst College, through Daniel G. Thompson, wishes to say distinctly that "evolution, cosmological and biological, so far as is scientific, is taught as a part of science." The "groundless guesses" and "subtile error" to which he referred, and which "find no favor at Amherst," meant simply that unwarranted expositions of the law of evolution are not admitted as the law itself. Bishop Haven, of the Methodist Church, also accepts evolution and thinks, "had we all been educated in a theory of gradualism and constancy and improvement, and thoroughly saturated with it, and yet aroused to a profound belief in God, as is certainly conceivable on that theory, and then should the theory of a Deity sometimes awake and sometimes sleep suggested, it would shock some feeble minds into atheism." Professor Youmans thinks it would shock strong minds also into atheism, and that the time will come when "a reversal to present current notions of the method of the creation will be regarded as a lapse into atheistic paganism analogous to a present backsliding into skepticism."

The paper of Joseph F. James, on the "Modes of Distribution of Plants," is one

tobacco, potatoes, chufas, and nearly all small grain in abundance.

Although the Duplin delegation went solid for Scales at the State Convention, yet our people, always willing to concede to the wishes and rulings of the majority, will, on the day of election, poll "the banner county's" usual Democratic majority for Jarvis and the rest of the ticket. Everybody is waiting with eagerness and curiosity to learn the result of the Cincinnati Convention, which convenes to-day. Whoever the lucky man may be, you may count on old Duplin doing her part to send him to the White House.

Professor Clements's High School at Wallace closed on last Friday. For good reasons he concluded to have no public exercises and demonstration. Dr. D. McLean, ever awake to the enjoyment of the young, gave a dance in the evening in honor of the students, which your correspondent attended by special invitation. It was a most enjoyable affair, beautiful young ladies and gallant young men being conspicuous on every hand. So well was the hospitality of the Doctor and his lady appreciated that not until "the sentinels of night" gave pale their ineffectual fires" and a red streak looming up in the far distant east gave warning of the day, did the lovers of Terpsichore disperse to their respective abiding places. G. M. C.

### Gossip from Gotham.

[Correspondence of THE RALEIGH NEWS.]

NEW YORK, June 20, 1880.

EDITOR NEWS:—The New York Board of Aldermen have passed a resolution which authorizes the Prall Steam Heating Company to lay main pipes under the streets and avenues of the city, through which steam and hot water are to be transmitted for heating public buildings and private houses.

The Company agrees to supply the public buildings with steam for 25 cent less than it is furnished to its most favored customers, and at reasonable rates to clean the streets of snow

# THE DAILY NEWS.

RALEIGH, N. C.  
WEDNESDAY.....JUNE 23, 1880.

## To Our City Subscribers.

Mr. T. L. BEACHAM has been placed in charge of the subscription list and delivery of the papers in Raleigh, and will attend to canvassing and collecting for the same. Every subscriber will have the paper delivered before 7 o'clock each morning.

## The Weather Yesterday.

Taken from W. H. & R. S. Tucker's registered thermometer, Tuesday, June 22, 1880:-  
6 o'clock, a.m., 67° 3 o'clock, p.m., 91°  
5 " " 76 " 6 " 88 "

## The Weather To-Day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.—The indications for the South Atlantic States are as follows: Partly cloudy weather possibly followed by occasional rains, stationary temperature and barometer, and variable winds.

## Index to New Advertisements.

Wayne Allcott—Machinery.  
Rev. Bennett Smiles—St. Mary's School.  
Lock Box 181, Durham—Drug store for sale.

## CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS.

Hon. A. A. McCoy is in the city.

The Republicans meet to ratify at the court house to-night.

The children of the colored graded school will give a concert at Metropolitan Hall to-night.

Questioned from Craven county as to its bonds, Treasurer Worth repeats his decision that county bonds are taxable.

We are not certain, but we rather think, that wrestling matches between negro boys should not be allowed on Fayetteville street.

The second cotton bloom from Johnston county is sent us by Mr. D. C. Collins, of Wilson's Mills, who reports the weather dry and unfavorable.

The "Workers of the Church of the Good Shepherd" will give a lawn party in the yard of Mr. David Anderson near Nash square next Thursday night.

The cow advertised for in THE NEWS yesterday morning has been found. In fact a cow would have to be right badly lost for an advertisement in THE NEWS not to find her.

Deputy Sheriff Stevenson, of Iredell, brought a colored convict named Hal. McConnell, to the Penitentiary yesterday, to which place he was sentenced for a year for stealing two dollars.

We are very glad to learn that Mr. Ed. Graham Haywood, Jr., has been appointed to a first-class clerkship on the permanent roll of the Treasury Department since his return to Washington from this city.

The assembling of the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati restored confidence in the stability of the government to such an extent that the internal revenue receipts ran up to \$5,513.38 at this point yesterday.

We understand that the building boom is being pressed with so much fervor that even Sunday is not allowed by one man, at least, to interfere with the work. It only transfers it from the back yard to the cellar.

The anthesis of the cotton plant (Gossypium) in the central portion of North Carolina is the first week in July—the anthesis of the cotton began this season 15th, 16th and 17th, June in all the counties adjoining Wake.

A country mile came to town before a wagon yesterday morning. He had hardly gotten well into the city when he manifested an uncontrollable longing for the cool shades and green pastures of his rural home and with flying feet started on his return trip. The darkey who was driving him however stuck to him manfully and finally succeeded in stopping him before any damage had been done further than the breaking of one rein.

SUPREME COURT.—Court opened yesterday at 10 o'clock a. m. All the Justices were present.

The court resumed the consideration of appeals from the Second District and disposed of causes as follows:

James M. Corbin vs. Berry & McGowan, from Craven; argued on motion for a writ of certiorari, by Wm. W. Clark for the plaintiff, and Green & Stevenson for the defendants.

Simmons & Co., vs. Taylor & Roberson, from Bertie; called and set for hearing at the end of the district.

William Foy vs. L. J. Haughton, from Craven; argued by Green & Stevenson and Clark & Clark for the plaintiff, and W. B. Rodman and A. G. Hubbard for the defendant.

Pending the hearing in the last named case, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, when the consideration of appeals from the Second district will be resumed.

MOREHEAD CITY.—The New Morehead City Hotel, has a front of 220 feet, three stories high, with double veranda one-fourth its length, the centre front of the building, on the lower floor of which open three large doors, leading to the office in the centre, and to the ladies' reception room on the right, and the gentlemen's room on the left. In the rear of the office are two grand stairways that lead to all parts of the main buildings. Besides the enormous front building, there are two wings, one on the east and one on the west, between which is the spacious ballroom 93 by 93 feet, surrounded by a wide gallery with many windows from which the ocean in all its grandeur may be seen. But the crowning point for a grand view is from the observatory on the top and centre of the main building. The view from this surpasses all others; the surrounding country is seen, and the eye stretches its utmost power miles away over the sea. The sunset views from this observatory are exceptionally fine. Every room in the new hotel is provided with gas and water, and the principal rooms, the large dining room and others, have magnificent chandeliers, while the furniture and general arrangements for the comfort of guests are unsurpassed by any house, either North or South. The energetic proprietor, Mr. Freeman, while North, spared no expense in selecting everything needful for a first class summer hotel.

FOURTH OF JULY.—A meeting for the purpose of making arrangements for celebrating the Fourth of July, held at the Mayor's office last night, was organized by calling Mayor Manly to the chair, and requesting H. H. Roberts to act as Secretary.

The following committee of arrangements was appointed: Col. W. E. Anderson, M. Bowes, E. J. Hardin, L. Rosenblatt, Gen. W. R. Cox, Judge C. D. Upchurch, Col. I. J. Young, W. W. Holden, J. S. Pescud, Ed. Barbee, J. C. S. Lumsden.

The following collectors were appointed: T. L. Love, A. B. Stronach, J. C. Gorham, Geo. A. Dichtl, W. B. Starke, W. S. Primrose.

On motion, J. C. S. Lumsden, F. B. Arendell and J. P. Pritchard were appointed a committee on fire works.

**THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.**

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